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contradiction to the results of von Hoehnel, who holds that in all suberous lamellæ some cellulose may be found.

Von Wisselingh says that on warming the cork lamellæ in glycerine, thus freeing the suberine, no cellulose can be discovered in the residuum. After treating these lamellæ with chromic acid, or warming in caustic potash, then adding chlor-iodide of zinc, they take a violet color. He says the principal constituents of cork lamellæ are certain chemical compounds which are very like essential oils in their nature, and which, taken together, may be termed suberin. The substance known as cutin is very like this in its reactions, but is not identical with it. The different compounds of which suberin consists are quite different in respect to their action, when treated with caustic potash or other strong reagents. For example, after a long treatment with such reagents, by pressing lightly on the cover-glass, the lamellæ break up into small round bodies, which he says consists of suberin, so also the substance which held these together in the lamellæ, but which has now been dissolved out by the action of the reagents; in case potash has been used, soap is formed. The leaf-like structure of the cork lamellæ, he claims, may be seen from the fact that the soluble substance which in its normal condition serves to hold the little round bodies together, may be injured much more easily in the tangential than in the radial direction. E. L. G.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 5, 1889.

Botanical Notes.

Cladosporium epibryum, Cooke and Massee (Grevillea, xvii. 761). This new species of fungus has been collected by Mr. J. B. Leiberg on capsules of *Leersia rhabdocarpa*, *Bartramia pomiformis*, *Grimmia Donii*, and *Ptychomitrium Gardneri* from Idaho; it also occurs on Macoun's No. 84 of Canadian Mosses, *Grimmia ovata* and infested all my specimens of *Ulota phyllantha* collected by Thos. Howell. In fact this was the cause of the delay in publishing the description and figures of the fruit of this species, as the capsules were encircled by a series of black horns which also disfigured the base and the operculum, while the teeth were matted together by the mycelial threads. M. Cardot had more perfect material and I am glad to have learned that his discovery was quite independent of mine and his manuscript sent to the Revue Bryoligique before the receipt of my letter. I make this tardy acknowledgment.

Prof. Cooke (in litt.) also reports a species new to North America; *Leptosphæria bryophila*, Sacc. on *Campothecium Nuttallii* also collected by J. B. Leiberg.

E. G. BRITTON.

Botanical Exploration of Asia Minor. Prof. Joseph Bornmueller, Director of the Botanical Garden at Belgrav, Servia, and one of our most successful explorers, is on a twelve months journey through the eastern parts of Asia Minor, starting from Amasia and going up the Kisil Irmak to the Euphrates and Ak-dagh. Only once, thirty-five years ago, the Russian botanist Wiedemann, from St. Petersburg, traveled hastily over this country, and it never since has been visited. A long journey through Dalmatia, Montenegro, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria enables Prof. Bornmueller to go to his work with experience, and success will be his. Prof. Haussknecht in Weimar will take charge of the original collection and work it up scientifically. Many herbaria and collections have extended large orders to Mr. Bornmueller, and orders for only first class prepared specimens for this country will be taken and forwarded through Mr. Geo. Hansen, Supt. Agr. Exp. Station, Jackson, Amador County, Cal. All the more common Mediterranean plants of course will be excluded.

The usual meetings of the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at nine o'clock in the morning of each day during the coming session at Toronto, Canada, beginning August 27th and continuing one week. The Secretary, Prof. Douglas H. Campbell, requests that members communicate to him at 91 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich., titles of papers or memoranda of notes to be presented, as long as possible in advance of the meeting. A large attendance of botanists is confidently expected.

Recent advices from Dr. Thos. Morong report a continuance of his successful work in the exploration of the Paraguayan Flora. His headquarters for the present winter are at the city of Ascuncion, Paraguay, where letters addressed to him in the care of the United States Consul should reach him in due time.

The Bark of Pogonopus febrifugus has been introduced into England as a "False Cinchona." It is known in Bolivia as *Quina Morada* (Red Quina), and is used in the same way as Peruvian bark. According to Ss. Arata and Canzonari it contains an alkaloid which they name "moradeine." H. H. R.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Æchmea Skinneri, Baker. J. G. Baker (Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 1851). Native of Guatemala.

Agave dasylirioides. (Gard. Chron. v. 804, Fig. 128).

Anhalonium Lewinii, n. sp. P. Henning. (Gartenflora, xxxvii. 410, f. 92).

Descriptions in Latin and German, with a fine illustration of this species as well as of *A. Williamsii,* Lem.

Aristolochia ridicula. N. E. Brown. (Gartenflora, xxxvii. 124, f. 30).

Aster ptarmicoides var. lutescens. E. J. Hill. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 153, 154).

Authorities—As to the Citation of. Roscoe Pound. (Am. Nat. xxiii. 161–163).

A plea for the use of the parenthesis in citing the author of a specific name, with the name of the author of the combination outside.

Canadian Spruces. Geo. Lawson. (Proc. Can. Inst. vi. 169-180).

A description and criticism of the three species, *Picea alba, P. nigra* and *P. rubra.*

Catalpa—A Hybrid. C. S. S. (Garden and Forest, ii. 303, 304; illustrated).

A description and representation of a supposed hybrid between *C. Kœmpferi* and either *C. bignonioides* or *C. speciosa.*

Cattlaya labiata, var. magnifica und Quesnelia Wittmackiana. E. Regel. (Gartenflora, t. 1281).

Colorado—Alpine Flowers of. Mrs. G. W. Thacher. (Appalachia, v. 284–291).

Containing a partial list of the alpine flowers found on Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, Table Mountain, and Mummy Mountain, during the summers of 1887, 1888.

Coreopsis—Achenia of. J. N. Rose. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 145–151).